Research.gov Overview

March 2012



Today's Agenda



- *Research.gov Introduction and Background
- ★Overview of Research Community Services
- **★**Overview of Public Facing Services
- **★** Feedback





Research.gov is led by the National Science Foundation



★NSF is:

- The funding source for approximately 20 percent of all federally supported basic research conducted by America's colleges and universities
- Tasked with keeping the United States at the leading edge of discovery in areas from astronomy to geology to zoology



Research.gov provides easy access to research-related information and services





Researchers can do business with NSF through a suite of services





Government-wide grantees

- Find grant opportunities
- Apply for grants



NSF Grantees

• Prepare and submit proposals and reports



Research Grantees

 Support the research community with a modern technology platform

Research.gov is the modernization of FastLane, providing the next generation of grants management capabilities for the research community

Research.gov offers grants management services...



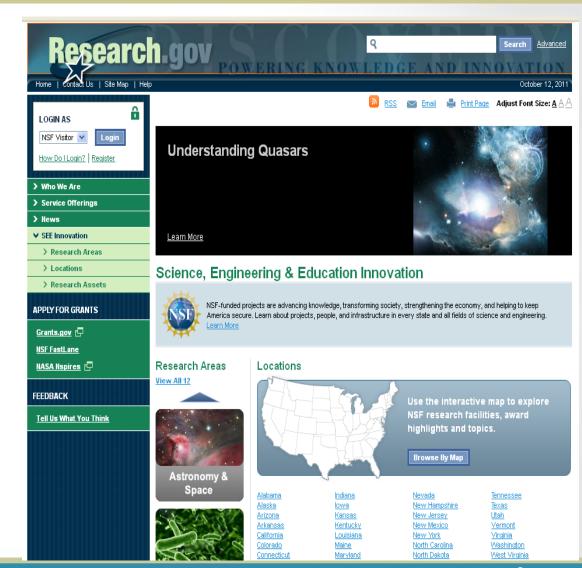
- Access Services
 - InCommon
 - Single Sign-on with FastLane
- ★ Reporting Services
 - Project Outcomes Report
 - Annual, Final, and Interim Reports (Coming Soon)
- ★ Financial Services
 - The Federal Financial Report
 - Access to financial services: Cash Requests, Cash Request History, Grantee EFT Update and Grantee EFT Update History
 - Award Cash Management \$ervice (Coming Soon)
- ★ Application Services
 - Grants Application Status
 - Application Submission Web Services



...and public facing services



- ★ Research Spending & Results
- ★ Policy Library
- **★**SEE Innovation
- ★ Research Headlines & Events







ACCESS SERVICES



SINGLE SIGN ON WITH FASTLANE & INCOMMON INTEGRATION

Single Sign On



- ★Use Research.gov to access all of NSF's FastLane service
 - NSF has made it easier for applicants and awardees to access both systems. Principal Investigators (PI), Co-PIs, Sponsored Project Office staff, and Financial Users can directly access FastLane functionality after logging into Research.gov
 - Remember, you can logon to Research.gov using your FastLane user ID and password!

InCommon Integration offers easy access to online services





★ Benefits of InCommon include:

- Secure exchange of information
- Access to web-based resources
- Ability to use the same login credentials with other federal agencies
- Reduced number of user IDs and passwords
- Access both Research.gov and FastLane using institution-issued user ID and passwords

Research.gov/InCommon participation is expanding rapidly



Participating Institutions

California Institute of Technology Carnegie Mello University Colorado State University **Cornell University Indiana University** Indiana University of Pennsylvania Internet2 Iowa State University **Johns Hopkins** Louisiana State University North Carolina State University Oklahoma State University Pennsylvania State Texas A&M University University of Arizona University of Arkansas University of Baltimore University of California -Berkeley University of California -Davis

University of Central Florida University of Chicago University of Cincinnati University of Delaware University of Hawaii University of Illinois -**Urbana-Champaign** University of Maryland **Baltimore County** University of Memphis University of Michigan University of Nebraska -Lincoln University of North Carolina - Chapel Hill University of Pittsburgh University of South Florida University of Vermont University of Washington University of Wisconsin -Madison University of Wisconsin -Milwaukee

- ★36 institutions have completed Research.gov/ InCommon integration
- ★Email feedback@research.gov to participate

REPORTING SERVICES



PROJECT OUTCOMES REPORTS

Project Outcomes Reports are submitted through Research.gov



- ★ PIs will submit a brief (200 800 words of content) report and have the option to upload images via Research.gov
- ★ Effective for new awards/funding increments to existing awards made on or after January 4, 2010, due 90 days after award expiration
- ★ Ability to modify a submitted report for up to 30 days after submission. After 30 days, modifications to reports can be made by adding an unlimited number of addenda to the original report
- ★ Required in addition to final project reports submitted through FastLane

Project Outcomes Reports are used to provide information to the public



★ Project
Outcomes
Reports are
available to the
public on
Research
Spending &
Results

Project Outcomes Report

Disclaimer

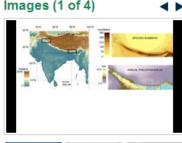
This Project Outcomes Report for the General Public is displayed verbatim as submitted by the Principal Investigator (PI) for this award. Any opinions, findings, and conclusions or recommendations expressed in this Report are those of the PI and do not necessarily reflect the views of the National Science Foundation; NSF has not approved or endorsed its content.

One of the most basic of ecological questions asks: why are more species found in some places of the world than others? Over the past decade, advances in our knowledge of (1) the present day distribution of species and climate, (2) relationships among those species (from DNA sequences) and (3) earth's history means that we can get much more rigorous answers to this question. In the work under review, we set out to collect these kinds of data to understand the cause of a more than two fold decline in the number of bird species breeding from the eastern Himalayas (where up to 600 species breeding in a 200 x 200km square) to the western Himalayas. The strength of the system is that >120 species are found in both locations, so we can study geographical variation within species, as well as assess the ecological attributes of those species with large ranges.

As the conceptual basis to this study (i.e., intellectual merit), we argued that any understanding of causes of differences in species numbers between locations should begin by asking: what is it that sets the range limits of many species (i.e., what is it about the conditions beyond the range limit that prevent species from establishing there). This is particularly effective for the Himalayas, because species not only have geographical range limits, but also altitudinal ones, and these kinds of limits can be compared. First, on the basis of theoretical work, we noted that understanding of range limits almost certainly requires an understanding of resources (notably food) are responding to underlying climatic variables.

The eastern Himalayas are particularly wet, and also warmer than the western Himalayas, and the big disparity in species numbers comes because certain climates are not experienced in the west at all; forest species below 2000 m decline massively from east to west, and 'open' species show no decline at all. However, many forest species do have ranges that extend from east to west. A critical question is whether those species with ranges that fail to go west are closely related to each other (and hence share some historical 'constraint'), or whether close relatives often differ in range size. We find the latter is the case: many closely related groups contain one species that lives in higher, colder, drier climates, and another than lives lower down, and it is the higher up one that has a large geographical range.

One of the more remarkable aspects of our work is how much we are learning the basic natural history, particularly of the little-known eastern Himalayas, which may have the second highest biodiversity in the world (after the northern Andes. By incorporating DNA analyses, we are finding multiple cryptic species in some groups (species which are very similar, but deeply genetically divergent). In this work, we are able to integrate both undergraduate and graduate students from both the US and India into both field and lab studies. The global perspective is needed to understand conservation issues, and to have much hope of conserving diversity in a region which is (1) amenable to conservation issues but (2) under considerable land and population pressure.











REPORTING SERVICES



ANNUAL, FINAL, AND INTERIM PROJECT REPORTS

Annual, Final, and Interim Project Reports



- ★ The federal government is implementing a new reporting format for research and research-related projects called the Research Performance Progress Report (RPPR)
- ★ The RPPR is the result of the Research Business Models (RBM) Subcommittee of the Committee on Science, a committee of the National Science and Technology Council, a policy-led effort to create greater consistency in administration of federal research awards
- ★ One of the RBM Subcommittee's priority areas is to create greater consistency in the administration of federal research awards through streamlining and standardization of forms and reporting formats

Annual, Final, and Interim Project Reports



- ★Research.gov will offer the RPPR format starting January 2013, by deploying a new final, annual, and interim reporting capability that will replace the project report system in FastLane
 - The new reporting format on Research.gov will incorporate more structured collection of the project reports data



FINANCIAL SERVICES

Financial functions transitioned to Research.gov in January 2012



- ★All financial functions are accessed through Research.gov
- ★All Federal Financial Reports (FFRs) must be submitted via Research.gov



New policy requires FFR submission on Research.gov



- ★ Preparing, certifying and submitting FFRs in Research.gov is identical to FastLane
- ★ The Research.gov FFR function provides easy navigation and user-friendly forms

On FFR, organizations can:

- Submit multi- and single-award financial reports using the stand government-wide form
- Adjust financially closed awards
- Use view filters to highlight new awards and existing awards
- Access web-based forms pre-populated with organization and grant information
- Download and upload information in Microsoft Excel format

Use Single Sign On to Access Financial Services



- ★ Login to Research.gov to access:
 - Federal Financial Reports
- ★Click on "FastLane" under NSF Services in navigation bar to access:
 - Cash Requests
 - Cash Request History
 - Grantee EFT Update
 - Grantee EFT Update History

The future of financial services on Research.gov



- ★NSF made the decision in late FY 2010 to develop a new approach to award payments and associated post award processes
 - Increased focus is being placed on transparency and accountability in the stewardship of federal funds
 - Congress, OMB, and other stakeholders are demanding up-to-date information on how tax dollars are spent
 - OMB is developing standardized reporting requirements that NSF must comply with

The future of financial services on Research.gov continued



- ★NSF is developing a new payment system to enable compliance with OMB standards
- ★The Award Cash Management \$ervice (ACM\$) will be available on Research.gov in 2013 and requires award level detail at the time of the payment request
 - ACM\$ will enhance access to award financial data for both awardee and program staff, and eliminate the need for the quarterly FFR

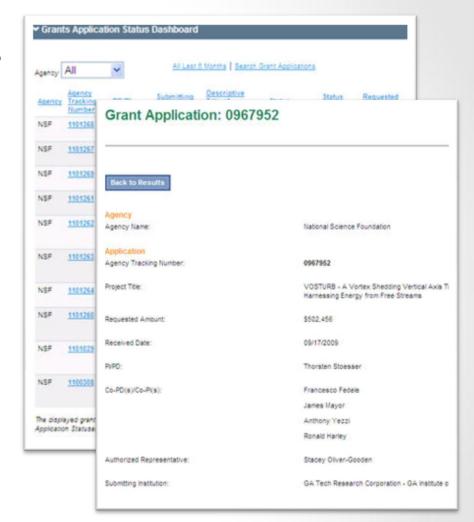


GRANT APPLICATION STATUS

Grants Application Status reports on NSF and USDA/NIFA applications



- ★ Check application status from submission to decision
 - One day after assignment to NSF Program Officer
 - Up to five days after USDA/NIFA program deadline
- ★ Conduct detailed searches using multiple fields





APPLICATION SUBMISSION WEB SERVICES

Application Submission Web Services: Seamless proposal submission



- ★Use your institution's grants management system to prepare and submit applications directly to NSF
- ★ Leverage commercial or custom-built solutions with the capability to submit applications via web services
- ★ Lay the groundwork for leveraging future investment in pre-award management





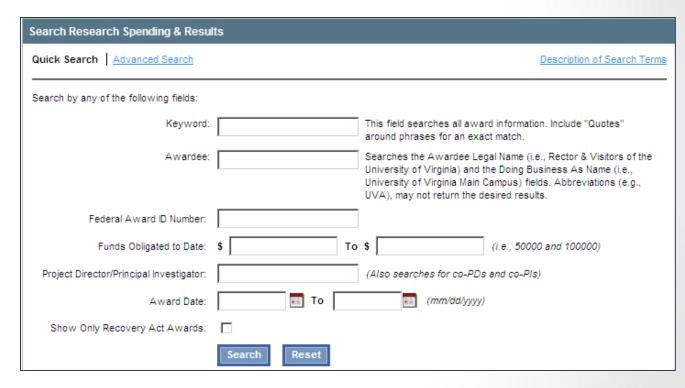


RESEARCH SPENDING & RESULTS

Research Spending & Results features NSF and NASA award information



- ★ Public visitors can access up to 6,000 search results by:
 - Institution
 - Field of science
 - State
 - Congressional district
 - . . . and more!





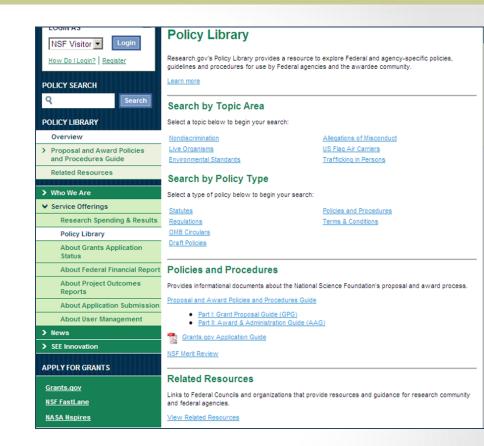
POLICY LIBRARY

Policy Library features federal and agency-specific resources



★ Policy Library includes:

- Laws and regulations
- OMB circulars
- Agency policies
- Terms &Conditions
- FDP Repository
- OSTP links
- Science and engineering statistics





RESEARCH HEADLINES & EVENTS

Research Headlines & Events summarizes science news



★ View the latest news and highlights from NSF, NASA, and NIFA

Headlines

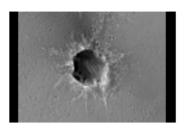


January 25, 2011





Longstanding Mystery of Sun's Hot Outer Atmosphere Solved January, 06 0111 - One of the most enduring mysteries in solar physics is why the Sun's outer atmosphere, or corona, is millions of degrees hotter than its surface. More



Rover Will Spend 7th Birthday at Stadium-Size Crater

January, 06 0111 - the high resolution imaging science experiment (hirise) camera on nasa's mars reconnaissance orbiter captured a dec. 31, 2010, view of the mars exploration rover opportunity on the southwestern rim of a football-fieldsize crater called "santa maria." More



NIFA Releases First of Seven Requests for Applications to the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative

January, 07 2011 - The National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA) today released the first request for applications (RFA) to the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) funding opportunity to support research, education and extension in fundamental and applied food and agricultural sciences. More



SCIENCE, ENGINEERING & EDUCATION INNOVATION – SEE INNOVATION

SEE Innovation spotlights the impact of NSF-funded research



- ★SEE Innovation illustrates how NSF investments:
 - Fosters learning,
 discovery and
 breakthroughs
 - Advances the frontier of knowledge
 - Benefits society



SEE Innovation informs the public, the research community, and policy makers



- ★ Learn about recent discoveries
- ★ Identify potential research collaborators
- ★ Understand funded research in your state, including number of awards and funds obligated







Now is the time to transition to Research.gov



- ★ Research.gov is the modernization of FastLane and evolves NSF's grants management systems to increase the quality and scope of services for the research community.
- ★ Take key steps towards Research.gov:
 - Login using your FastLane user ID and password
 - Use Research.gov as your "portal" to FastLane
 - Make sure your DUNS number is updated in FastLane
 - Check your applications in Grants Application Status
 - Stay tuned for future changes!

Research.gov Webinar Series



- NSF is hosting a series of Research.gov webinars for NSF grantees interested in learning more about Research.gov
- Email <u>feedback@research.gov</u> if you are interested in attending any of the following webinars:
 - April 19: How Can Research.gov Help Me?
 - May 17: A Financial Administrator's Guide to Research.gov
 - June 13: Progress Reports are Moving: What's In It For Me?
 - September 24: ACM\$ Preview: A New Approach to Award Payments

Provide feedback on Research.gov



- ★ Your feedback will help Research.gov prioritize and enhance services
 - Take our ForeSee pop-up survey
 - Complete online feedback form
 - Questions or comments? Email us at feedback@research.gov

